TRI-LINGUAL

IRONBOUND WOIGES

Vol. 8 No. 10

March 1986









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More Bad News About Garbage Incinerators

Each month there's more evidence showing that garbage incinerators are

dangerous to our health.

A report was just done about New York city's plan to build 5 garbage incinerators. The study, published by the New York Public Research Group, says garbage incineration could have a "potentially devestating" affect on the health of residents in the metropolitan area. The study charges that city officials made their decision to build the incinerators, and then did not publicize any negative information about them. It said that the 600 tons of ash a day that one incinerator will produce will turn the area where the ash is dumped into the "world's largest dioxin contaminated dump."

City officials have "systematically" ignored a variety of toxic chemical hazards "that could ultimately affect the lives of millions of people," the report says.

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The study presents a detailed 10 year plan for recycling the city's garbage which it says would be a cleaner, less expensive

alternative.

The New York city official responsible for proposing the garbage incinerators recently quit and took a job for the company which will make millions of dollars by selling bonds for the incinerators. A few years ago, the Westchester County official responsible for an incinerator there took a top management job at a huge salary at the corporation that built the incinerator!

Another report done by the New York Department of Environment Conservation tested a garbage incinerator at Niagara Falls. It showed that "undesirable" levels of dioxin are coming out of the incinerator.

Dr. Barry Commoner studied this report and found that it was underestimating the dangers because of mistakes in the figures. Dr. Commoner showed that the danger of cancer due to the dioxin produced by the incinerator was much higher than New York state said.

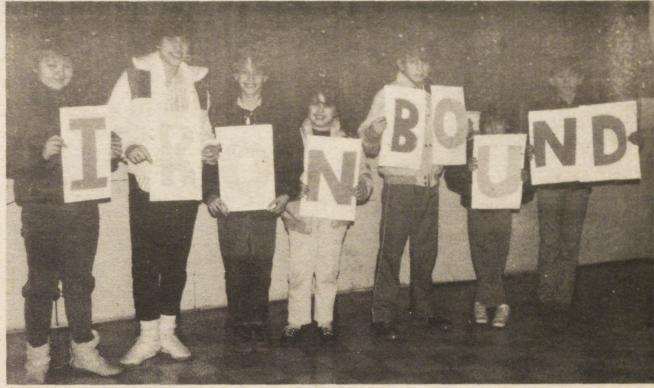
Another incinerator tested in Peekskill, New York, is producing more dioxin than

predicted.

Because of studies like this efforts to stop garbage incinerators are being organized by people all around the

The Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste (ICATW) recently became a founding member of the "National Coalition Against Mass Burning Incinerators and For Safe Alternatives". This group publishes an excellent newsletter containing information about the problems with garbage incinerators and people fighting them around the country. The newsletter is 40 pages long, and is available for \$5.00 by writing: Dr. Paul Connett, 82 Judson St., Canton, New York, 13617. (Dr. Connett spoke recently at a meeting of the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste.)

Meanwhile the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste is in court to stop the garbage incinerator proposed for Ironbound. "We want to stop it before it starts, not after we have more dioxin, lead, and other toxic chemicals coming out into our air and making us sick," said Arnold Cohen, a member of the Committee Against Toxic Waste.



Students from the Ironbound Community School presented a skit at the Ironbound Community Corporation Celebration on Feb. 22.

Community Corporation Celebrates!

"The Ironbound Community Corporation works because of all those who are involved with it. It is our experience that when people in the community want to change or accomplish something if they work together, it can be done," said Vic De Luca. "We've been working to make this a better community since 1969."

Mr. De Luca, the administrator for the Ironbound Community Corporation, was the master of ceremonies for the group's

annual Celebration on Feb. 22.

Many people joined in the festivities. Some were parents whose children attend the elementary or preschool which the Community Corporation operates, or whose child is in an Infant Care home to care for small babies of parents who both must work. Many senior citizens attended. Ironbound Community Corporation has a Meals on Wheels Program to give hot lunches to people who need them, and organizes recreational trips for seniors. The Community Corporation also operates a Home Friend program, so senior citizens

can get help with light cleaning and chores, so they can continue to live in their own homes, instead of a nursing home.

Also present at the Celebration were people who are taking Adult Education classes at the program in the neighborhood sponsored by Essex County College and the Community Corporation. Other people who came are active in organizing against toxic waste in the neighborhood.

The Community Corporation also has a mobile Health Van which gives free health tests to children, and an Information Center, 95 Fleming Ave., where people can come for information and help of all kinds. It also publishes *Ironbound Voices*, a tri-lingual newspaper in English, Spanish and Portuguese.

The Celebration included songs and skits by the students and staff from various programs. Refreshments were served and a good time was had by all!

For information about any of the Ironbound Community Corporation programs call 344-7210.

2nd Annual Memorial Procession

for the

Archbishop of El Salvador Oscar A. Romero

for Peace & Justice in Central America

Archbishop Oscar A. Romero was murdered by government troops in El Salvador because of his work with poor people there, and because he spoke out against United States aid to his country. Join us as we celebrate his memory and call for peace in El Salvador.

Sat. March 22

12 noon to 3 P.M.

Meet at Peter Francesca Park (east side of Penn Station in Newark). Walk up Market St. to Broad St. to Military Park, then up Central Ave. to St. Patrick's Church (parking available across from St. Patrick's).

Sponsored by: Comité El Salvador. Participating Organizations: North Jersey Intereligious Task Force on Central America, N.J. Pax Christi, Ironbound Peace Education Project, Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry, N.J. Central America Network, Rutgers CISPES.

For information call Comité El Salvador: 242-3743.

City Moves To Sell Bathhouse

City officials are going ahead with the sale of the Wilson Ave. Bathhouse. The City took bids from possible buyers on Feb. 27. They did this without informing the Committee To Open The Wilson Ave. Pool, a neighborhood group which has been working to get the pool fixed up for 6 years.

"We are angry that after all our time, hard work, and cooperative efforts, our elected officials went ahead with this behind our back," said Vic De Luca, a

member of the Committee.

The Committee asked Councilman Martinez to stop the sale but he refused. The sale will have to be approved at a City Council meeting, and will probably come

up at the March 19 meeting.

The Committee To Open The Wilson Ave. Pool was formed in 1979, when the Bathhouse was closed. Every year since they have held a demonstration to show the need for the pool to be reopened. The Committee was successful in getting \$800,000 put into the City budget to fix up the pool. But no work was started. Along with people from the west and south wards, who formed the Coalition To Improve Newark Recreation, Committee members met several times with Mayor Gibson. At one meeting, a verbal committment was made to fix up the pool if the Committee incorporated as a non-profit group, developed programs for the pool, and showed community support. The Committee did all of these things - and still no work began.

In the fall of 1985, Councilman Martinez told the Committee that City officials wanted to sell the Bathhouse and build a new pool at the Ironbound stadium. The Committee asked to see plans for the new pool, but were only given a vague outline.

"We have no guarantee that a pool will be built, yet they are going ahead to sell the Bathhouse. Our children and young people need recreational opportunities. If they have places and programs to get involved in, there will be less vandalism and crime," said one member of the Committee. "For the number of people of all ages who want to swim, we should have 10 pools here, and many more across all of Newark. Now we have no guarantee that there will be even one pool."

The Committee is planning to hold a public meeting on Monday, March 17, at Wolff Memorial Church at 7:00 P.M. about the sale fo the Wilson Ave. Pool and

what can be done to stop it.

Seamstress/Tailor Full Time

Amateurs need not apply. Responsible for care and creation of clothing for costume figure dolls. Repair and cleaning of museum costumes and textile collection. Duties include learning to construct cardboard storage boxes. Good salary and excellent employee benefits.

Equal opportunity employer.

Reply to: Helene Konkus P.O. Box 540 Newark, N.J. 07101

Tenant Report Shows Council Voting Record

"During an election year, all candidates will say they support rent control and they support tenants," said Frank Hutchins. "That is why this report is important. It shows the actual voting records of the candidates. It shows who actually voted for tenants, and who voted against."

Mr. Hutchins spoke at a meeting of the Coalition To Save Rent Control on Feb. 8. At the meeting, tenant representatives discussed the special report. The report

shows that:

1. In 1980 and 1981, Councilmen Carrino, Grant, James, Martinez, Tucker, Harris, Bottone and Councilwoman Villani all voted to make tenants pay for utility increases (in addition to their automatic yearly increase). Sometimes this amounted to a 21% increase for some tenants.

2. In 1983, Councilmen Rice, Martinez, Grant, Carrino, Tucker, and Payne voted to eliminate rent control for 5 years for empty buildings which are then repaired. This bill encouraged landlords to force people out of buildings, and then repair them and charge high rents that few people could afford.

3. In spite of promises made during their 1982 election campaign, Councilmen

Payne, martinez, Tucker, grant, Carrino and Councilwoman Villani voted for partial vacancy decontrol in the spring of 1985. This vote allowed landlords to increase rents in vacant apartments by 25%! At the same time, this vote eliminated rent control in 4 family buildings, causing some rents to increase drastically.

"Why are our rents going up so much?" said one tenant at the meeting. "Because our local elected officials are voting against tenants. They may say they support us, but they're voting against us. We have got to elect Council members who will really support tenants by voting with them."

Meanwhile, the Coalition To Save Rent Control is continuing their petition drive to put a stronger rent control bill on the ballot for a vote of all Newark residents.

"Because we don't have Council members who fight for tenants, we have to fight for ourselves and our homes," said one person. "This petition drive is one thing we can do, and everybody will be able to vote for stronger rent control."

For more information about the petition

drive, call 344-7210.

Residents Organize To Save Their Home

Residents of a 6 family building at 503 S. 19th St. in Newark went to the federal office of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) in Newark to try to get some action to correct serious problems in their building.

Part of the rents in the building are paid by HUD, and the agency is supposed to make sure that the owners or managers of the building are providing "safe, decent"

housing for the tenants.

"We have been trying to get something done for years," said Eloise Hunter, a resident of the building. "We have six families here. We pay our rent every month, but the conditions we are living in are terrible."

Ms. Hunter said that there has been hot water running nonstop in her apartment for two years! There are holes in the walls where water comes in every time it rains. There are no locks on the door to the street. There are no mailboxes. There are faulty electrical sockets in the building, and the boiler has not been cleaned.

"The problems are so severe that we are starting to be afraid of a fire or an explosion in the boiler," said Ms. Hunter. "We want these conditions fixed up."

HUD representatives told the tenants that the building had been sold to a new owner, but they would not say who the new owner was. Tenants wondered why the owner was being protected by the government officials. HUD representatives also said a work crew would be out to the building that day to start repairs, but no work crew came.

HUD representatives told the tenants they must deal with Hubert Graham, the

building manager.

"We have been dealing with Mr. Graham, and not enough has been done," said Ms. Hunter. "We want to talk to the owners of the building, and to HUD. They are involved in this building, so they should be aware of the conditions we are living in, and the fact that repairs are not being made. They should do something."

Residents of the building plan to continue their efforts to get repairs done in their building. They plan to contact newspapers and local officials.

"We pay our rent, and we should get what we pay for," said Ms. Hunter. "We want something done now!"

Eco-Justice Sabbath April 4 - 6, 1986

During this time, Catholic, Protestant and Jewish congregations around New Jersey will hold special services and events to reaffirm their committment to social justice, and to encourage their members to take action to help solve some of the problems related to cleaning up our environment.

Sponsored by: the Archdiocese of Newark Commission on Justice & Peace, the N.J. Council of Churches, the Outreach Commission of the N.J. Association of the United Church of Christ, & the Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry Task Force on Toxics.

For more information contact Rev. Lin Powell 344-8228 or MEM 623-9259.

People **Protest** Against 18% Fuel Bill Increase

"We shouldn't have to pay for somebody else's mistakes," said Vic De Luca.
"Fifteen years ago, people protested against the construction of nuclear power plants, but the companies went ahead and built them anyway and said they would produce cheap electricity. Instead, the plants cost so much to build and operate that every six months the companies are asking for big rate increases. They made the mistake. You and I have to pay for it."

Mr. De Luca, from the Ironbound Community Corporation, was one of many angry people at a public hearing in Newark to protest against Public Service Electricity & Gas(PSE&G)'s request for an 18% rate increase.

PSE&G is asking for this huge increase at the same time that oil costs have gone down 50%. So it is clear that the increase is for the company's nuclear power plants.

The situation with nuclear power plants is similar to the proposed garbage incinerator. When the nuclear plants were initially proposed, many claims were made about how cheaply they could run and produce energy. But year after year our fuel rates have increased to pay for the mistake of nuclear power. "The garbage incinerator will be the same kind of thing,' said Mr. De Luca. "They started out saying it would cost one amount, and now it's millions of dollars more."

PSE&G got an 11% increase in 1984 and a 17% increase in 1985. If they get the 18% increase they want, it will mean a 46% total increase in 3 years (during a time when the cost of oil has dropped 50%!).

Mr. De Luca pointed out that wages have risen only 3 to 7%, and that people on Social SEcurity only received a 3.1% cost of living increase. "How can people pay an 18% increase?" he asked.

A report done about nuclear power plants found that 75% of the plants now operating cost twice as much as the companies "estimated". For some of the plants, the final cost was more than 4 times the original estimate. In addition the companies were getting government subsidies through tax write offs. The companies received over \$40 billion government dollars. In spite of the claim that nuclear power would produce cheap energy, the costs of energy from 1971 to 1986 have risen 124%!

There is no safe way to transport or dispose of the waste from nuclear plants so peoples' health is also being damaged. Nuclear power plants only last 30 to 40 years and the process of taking them down will also be very expensive (\$100 million at

The government likes the power plants, however, because the plants produce plutonium for use in nuclear weapons.

Mr. De Luca urged that PSE&G's 18% rate increase be denied, and that making consumers pay for the costs of nuclear power plants be prevented in the future.

"Let's hope they listen to the people and learn from this mistake with the nuclear power plants," he said. "If they build the garbage incinerator, we'll be paying for it for years to come - with our money and our



Rev. Eric Duff and many others spoke out Feb. 12 about the need for housing for all people.

Housing Group Holds Special Ash Wednesday Service

"We are here to dramatize the need for more housing for poor and working people," said Rev. Eric Duff.

Rev. Duff was speaking at a special Ash Wednesday service held on the steps of Newark City Hall by Right To Housing.

"Traditionally, Ash Wednesday is a day of repentence," Rev. Duff said. "Repentence doesn't just mean saying I'm sorry. It means correcting what is wrong. It is wrong that this society provides plenty of housing for the rich and none for the poor.'

People from Camden, Paterson, Elizabeth, Monmouth County, and New Brunswick joined Essex County residents for the special service. Ashes from a burned out building were distributed.

Right To Housing has members all around the state of New Jersey. The group is working to make construction of affordable housing a top priority in New

At the special Ash Wednesday service, Rev. David Burgess, Director of Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry, spoke about the plans to develop 177 square blocks in the Central Ward, called the "University Heights" plan. Rev. Burgess said, "There is nothing in the plan that guarantees that people who live there now can stay." Displacement, or forced removal, of people who are poor or working people often

occurs in areas which are scheduled to be developed. For example, thousands of low income people have been displaced from Jersey City and Hoboken, as development takes place there.

Another cause of the housing shortage is high rents. Nancy Zak from the Coalition To Save Rent Control said, "If rents continue to rise at the same high rate, there will be even more people without homes, because they can't afford to pay the rent." The Coalition is conducting a petition drive to stop large rent increases. By getting enough names, a stronger rent control bill will be put on the ballot for a vote of all Newark residents.

Last year, New Jersey had an \$800 million state surplus. The Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry's Housing Task Force asked that one quarter of that money be spent for construction of affordable housing. "One quarter of the \$800 million surplus could have provided 50,000 housing units," said one member of the Task Force. "Now we are trying to find out just who got that \$800 million and what it was used for."

According to state officials themselves, at least 1 million low income families in New Jersey need decent housing.

"It is outrageous that this country can send rockets up into space, but can't build homes for its people," said one person.

Walk For Housing & Justice

This statewide demonstration will call attention to the role large corporations have played in the destruction of affordable housing. Many buildings have been destroyed to make room for corporations to build. Many corporations have gotten tax breaks, or federal tax dollars which could have gone to build housing.

Saturday April 5 12:30 PM at the international headquarters of

Johnson & Johnson

Albany St., New Brunswick

Busses will be organized from the Newark area.

Sponsored by: N.J. Right To Housing, Central Jersey Rainbow Coalition, Peace Center of Central Jersey, CWA-Local 1082.

Will Ironbound Be A Dump For Dioxin?

"What you are proposing here tonight is to create a hazardous waste dump for dioxin right here in Newark," said Vic De Luca. "The DEP should force Diamond Shamrock to remove the dioxin from our neighborhood."

Mr. De Luca was speaking at a public hearing held by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) on Feb.

20 at St. Aloysius Hall.

For years, Diamond Shamrock produced dioxin at its plant located at 80 Lister Ave. The plant manufactured pesticides (including Agent Orange) until it closed in 1977.

In May of 1983, DEP officials found extremely high levels of dioxin in the dirt around the plant, and in neighborhood streets. Dioxin was even found in Hayes Pool.

Now, Diamond Shamrock, which is responsible for putting the dioxin here in the first place, wants to bury it here. The company wants to do this because it is cheaper than removing the dioxin.

Dr. Peter Montague, a scientist from Princeton, said the DEP's plan was "not a solution." He said, "Diamond Shamrock would walk off and leave the trouble here."

Michael Gordon, one of the lawyers representing the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste and some residents of the Island area, called the proposal "totally unbelievable." He suggested that the officials from Diamond Shamrock "carry it home with you to Dallas, Texas" (where the company has its headquarters).

Rena Kopystenski, national spokesperson for Victims of Agent Orange, a group which consists primarily of Vietnam veterans and their families who were exposed to Agent Orange during the war, said she has seen thousands of birth defects in the last few years in families exposed to dioxin. "Our families are walking proof of what Ironbound people are afraid of," she said.

"None of us caused the dioxin problem," said Mr. De Luca, "but you want to leave us holding the bag. Diamond Shamrock is the one responsible for the dioxin. They should clean it up. What you are proposing would make us and our neighborhood suffer for Diamond Shamrock's mistake."

GREO Gets New Grant

GREO, the Grass Roots Environmental Organization, received a \$3000 matching grant from the Society of Mary (or Marianists), a religious order based in Maryland. This means that for every dollar GREO raises up to \$3000, the Marianists will match it with a dollar of their own.

GREO is a statewide organization that supports those of us who are dealing with toxic waste issues, either fighting to clean up toxic wastes, or to keep new toxic wastes from coming into the area.

The award letter said in part, "Through the funding of such projects, the Marianists hope to give public witness to Christian sharing and Christian respect for the dignity of all people."

Good Health Care For All

Does the high cost of a doctor's visit or being in the hospital make you sick?

Some people in New Jersey are determined to do something about this. A coalition of senior citizens, disabled persons, unions and community groups is working to get a National Health

Program.

If the United States had a National Health Care Program, everyone would receive high quality medical and hospital care. Today only those who have money can get better quality medical care, while they cut down care to save money on the rest of us. The National Health Program would emphasize "preventive care", keeping people from getting sick in the first place. It would be community controlled and "universal" - available to everyone. It would cover all medical and hospital care.

Only 2 industrialized nations in the world-the United States and South Africa-do not have a National Health Program. Canada has had a National Health Program since 1969. Maggie Kuhn, a senior citizen and founder of the Gray Panthers, recently visited Canada to see for herself. The most striking thing to her was that hospital and doctor vistis are free to everyone, and no Canadian is denied health care because of lack of money

(which happens in this country).

In the United States, 35 million people have no health insurance. Senior citizens, most of whom are living on fixed incomes, now spend 15% of their income for medical care. Every year for the last 20 years, the amount they must pay under Medicare has increased. Currently, Medicare only pays an average of 45% of an older persons total medical bills. It is estimated that by 1990, senior citizens will pay 19% of their income for health care. That doesn't leave much for food, heat, light, rent or other expenses.

Congressman Ron Dellums has introduced a National Health Program bill in Congress for the last 9 years, but nothing

has been done.

The coalition in New Jersey has introduced a resolution in the N.J. Senate (Senate Resolution 1309) and the Assembly (Assembly bill 1422) asking that the idea for a National Health Program be put to a vote of all the people of New Jersey. If enough states vote for a National Health Program, Congress will have to do something about it.

If you support a National Health Program contact your state representatives and ask them to pass the resolution. For more information contact 589-4668.

Special Church Services On Environment

Religious groups and churches all over New Jersey will hold special services about environmental issues April 4 to 6. The special church services, called *Eco-Justice Sabbath*, will be celebrated by Catholic, Protestant and Jewish organizations. The main issue that churches will focus on during this time is the environment.

"Eco-Justice Sabbath draws upon the biblical tradition of the Sabbath itself, which is ordained by God as a regular reminder that the earth is the Lord's and not ours to poison and destroy," said Rev. Lin Powell, a member of the Task Force on Toxics of Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry, and pastor of Trinty Reformed Church in Ironbound.

Marge Van Etten from Church Women United calls Eco-Justice Sabbath "an opportunity for congregations to demonstrate that the religious community is making the solution of eco-justice (or environmental) problems a major priority, and is declaring justice and the environment to be religious issues."

Don Clark, from the New Jersey Council of Church said Eco-Justice Sabbath will begin a year in which religious groups will be encouraged to take concrete action to solve some of the problems related to cleaning up our environment.

Eco-Justice Sabbath is sponsored by the Archdiocese of Newark Commission on Justice and Peace, the N.J. Council of Churches, the Outreach Commission of the N.J. Association of the United Church of Christ, and the Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry (MEM) Task Force on Toxics.

The MEM Task Force on Toxics has prepared materials for church congregations to use as resources for Eco-Justice Sabbath.

The MEM Toxic Task Force has come out strongly against the construction of a garbage incinerator in Ironbound.

WELCOME TO THE WORLD

Jessica

daughter of Robin Dresdner & Bob Cartwright 252 Elwood Ave. Newark, N.J.

February 17, 1986

MAY YOUR LIFE BE LONG AND HAPPY

Church Woman Says U.S. Must Stop Aid To Central America

The United States has a long history of sending troops and giving millions of dollars to support dictators in various countries in Central America. President Reagan's desire to give millions of dollars to the dictator Somoza's former guards in Nicaragua is the most recent example. These policies have resulted in the killing of thousands of people in Guatemala, El Salvador, and other countries. Thousands of others have left their homes, and gone to other countries, including the United States. The U.S. government has refused to allow these refugees to stay here. But many people and many churches are helping the people from Central America anyway.

One of these people is Sister Darlene Nicgorski, who spoke at St. Casimir's Church in Montclair on March 9. The program was sponsored by the Archdio-

cese of Newark.

During 1980, Sister Darlene spent time in Guatemala, working to help feed and care for small children. Only six months after she arrived there, the pastor of the parish was shot and killed by army troops. Sister Darlene and the other nuns were warned that they would be next. They had to leave the country.

Sister Darlene then came to Southern Mexico and began working among the 45,000 Guatemalan people who have gone there to get away from the army. She tape recorded many stories of people who told her that army troops killed members of their families, and burned their crops. Sister Darlene said that 32 priests have been killed by army troops in Guatemala.

While Sister Darlene was visiting her parents in Arizona, she became ill and had to stay. "I began to get angry because what I was reading in the newspapers was not what was going on in Guatemala." Sister Darlene discovered Guatemalan people living in the area. One group of 15 people were living in 1 motel room. Others were living in the desert.

Sister Darlene began to help the people get enough to eat and safe places to stay. She learned about the "sanctuary movement" - churches all across the United States who were willing to help people from Central America find safe places to

What I was doing was following the gospel," Sister Darlene said. "Then I found out that what I was doing was illegal.' Sister Darlene and 11 other people were charged with "smuggling aliens" into the United States and taken to court.

"The reason we were indicted is not because we were helping refugees," Sister Darlene said. "We were indicted because we were speaking out against United States government policy in Central America, and the government felt they would stop other people and churches from speaking out by putting us on trial.'

The United States has refused to accept people from Guatemala, El Salvador and other Central American countries. They don't want to admit that the governments that the United States is supporting there are killing thousands of people, including anyone who is working to help poor people, like Sister Darlene.

(However, the United States will accept most people from other countries like

Sweet Inspiration!



Kim and Reggie Harris really inspired the audience with their performance March 7 at Trinity Reformed Church. The concert was a benefit to raise money for the Ironbound Peace Education Project and Trinity Reformed Church.

This is the second year that Kim and Reggie Harris have given a benefit

performance in Ironbound.

Kim and Reggie are musicians from Philadelphia. They perform all over the country for church, school, union and community groups. They sing original songs, and music from their *Under*ground Railroad album.

These are songs from the period in American history when slaves were running away from the south to freedom in the north. Those escaping took sanctuary

in "safe houses" or churches along the route. Because the dates and locations of their journey had to be kept secret, much of the information about the "Underground Railroad" was "coded", told through the words of the songs. Many people risked their lives to help others gain freedom.

"Whether we are working to clean up toxic waste, or to stop the United States from giving money to the Somoza forces in Nicaragua, the spirit of the Underground Railroad - a better life for all people - is still with us," said Rev. Lin Powell from Trinity Reformed Church. The stories and beautiful harmonies of Kim and Reggie's performance combined to make this performance an inspiration for all who are working to make this a better world!

Poland, the Phillipines, or Iran).

The government's refusal to accept Central Americans goes against international law and the 1980 U.S. Immigration Act. The people are being sent back (deported). Often when they go back, they

The government paid an informer to spy on Sister Darlene and others who were helping the refugees. The person pretended to be concerned. He went to church meetings and Bible services and used a tape recorder to get names and other information. Several churches in Arizona have recently gone to court against the U.S. government for using this kind of spying in the church.

Sister Darlene said that the court is biased against her and the others on trial. The Judge refused to hear any testimony about why the people are leaving El Salvador and Guatemala. "Much of the evidence was kept hidden from the jury Sister Darlene said. Sister Darlene could be sentenced to up to 30 years in jail.

"I fell hopeful because even though the government is trying to scare people by what they are doing to me, many more people are speaking out. Many more churches and cities are becoming places of sanctuary, helping the refugees. This trial will not stop more people from saying the United States should not be supporting these govrnments in Guatemala and El Salvador."

75,000 people have been killed by government troops in El Salvador in the last 5 years.

"We have been charged with crimes for helping people who are running for their lives," Sister Darlene said. "But what about the crime of dropping hundreds of bombs on small towns and innocent people and killing 75,000 people in 5 years?"

Jose Azar, an immigration lawyer who also spoke at the March 9 program, said there are 100,000 El Salvadoran refugees in the Newark area. "They live in fear of being sent back," he said. "I know people who have broken bones and not gone to the doctor because they are afraid to. We must convince our government to stop arming the governments who are killers. We must convince them that people who are fleeing from the killers have a right to be here.

Mr. Azar discused the United States sponsored elections which have been held in El Salvador and other Central American countries. "The closer you look at the facts in these elections, the less democratic they look," he said. He said that in the last election, Salvadoran people were forced to vote, that if you did not, you were considered "subsersive", and risked physical torture or worse.

'The countries of Central America need your help but they don't need weapons,' said Ramon Flores, a Salvadoran refugee whose family is staying at St. Michael's Chapel in Piscataway. "Weapons kill. They don't stop hunger."

Bill Ford, whose sister Ita Ford was murdered in El Salvador for her work with the poor, urged all those present to speak out against U.S. support for governments in Central America which are "killing thousands of people with our tax dollars.



A Cidade Quer Vender O Balneário Da Wilson Ave.

As entidades camarárias pretendem vender o balneário da Wilson Ave. No dia 27 de Fevereiro foram aceites propostas de compra. Tudo foi feito sem o Comité Para Abrir a Piscina da Wilson Ave. ter sido consultado. Aquele Comité há 6 anos que vem procurando que a Piscina seja reparada.

"Estamos irritados porque, depois de termos trabalhado tanto, de termos gasto tempo imenso, os nossos representantes camarários, por nós eleitos, procederam nas nossas costas," afirmou Vic De Luca,

um membro do Comité.

O grupo pediu ao vereador Martinezpara que embargasse a venda, mas ele recusou. A venda terá de ser aprovada numa das reuniões do Conselho Municipal, o que talvez aconteça na reunião de 19

de Março.

O Comité Para Abrir a Piscina da Wilson Ave. foi formado em 1979, na altura em que a piscina foi encerrada. A partir de então, e cada ano, vem realizando uma demonstração pedindo a abertura da piscina. O Comité conseguiu que a Câmara Municipal apropriasse 800 mil dólares para reparar o imóvel, mas até à data nada foi feito. Juntamente com residentes dos Bairros West e South, que formaram a Coligação para Melhorar as Condições de Recreio na cidade de Newark, o Comité avistou-se várias vezes com o Mayor Gibson. Numa dessas reuniões, foi feito um acordo verbal de que a piscina seria consertada se o Comité se incorporasse como entidade sem fins lucrativos, criasse programas para a piscina e demonstrasse que a comunidade estava interessada no projecto. O Comité realizou todas essas demandas - até agora nada foi feito para reparar a piscina.

Em finais de 1985, o vereador Martinez informou o Comité de que a cidade pretendia vender a piscina e construir uma nova no estádio do Ironbound. O Comité pediu para ver os planos da nova piscina, mas só lhe foi feito uma breve esboço.

"Não temos qualquer garantia que uma nova piscina será construida; eles querem vender o Balneário. Os nossos jovens precisam de oportunidades recreativas. Se eles tiverem onde passar o tempo, haverá menos crimes e menos vandalismo," afirmou um dos membros do Comité. "Para todas as pessoas, de todas as idades, que querem practicar natação, necessitávamos de ter aqui 10 piscinas, e muitas mais na cidade de Newark. Agora, nem sequer temos a garantia de que haverá uma piscina!"

O Comité realizará uma audiência pública na segunda-feira, dia 17 de Março pelas 7 horas da noite, na Igreja Wolff Memorial (Ann St. & Wilson Ave.) para discussão assunto da piscina da Wilson Ave. e da forma como poderá ser embarga-

da a sua venda.



Rev. Eric Duff e otras pessoas no demonstração especial de Direito à Habitação para fazer uma demonstração da necessidade habitacional para as pessoas pobres.

Direito à Habitação -Demonstração Especial

"Estamos aqui hoje para fazer umademonstração da necessidade habitacional para as pessoas pobres," disse o Rev. Eric Duff. O Rev. Duff falou na quarta feira de cinzas numa manifestação que teve lugar em frente ao City Hall de Newark

"Normalmente a quarta feira de cinzas é um dia de arrependimento," disse o Rev. Duff. "Arrependimento não é só dizer perdão, significa também corrigir o que está errado. Está errado que esta sociedade providencie muitas casas para os ricos e nenhuma para os pobres."

Pessoas de Camden, Paterson, Elizabeth, Monmouth County, e New Brunswick juntaram-se aos residentes do condado do Essex nesta manifestação.

O Direito à Habitação é um grupo que tem membros de todo o estado de New Jersey. Este grupo tem trabalhado no sentido de que o preço das casas seja

acessivel a toda agente.

Nessa demonstração especial de quarta feira de cinzas o Rev. David Burgess, Director da Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry falou àcerca dos planos de desenvolvimento de 117 quadras no Central Ward - chamado o plano "University Heights." Rev. Burgess disse que não há nada nesse plano que garanta que as pessoas que agora vivem nessa àrea ai possam permanecer depois das obras. Frequentimente as pessoas são desalojadas e forçadas a mudar quando grandes planos de desenvolvimento ocorrem. Por

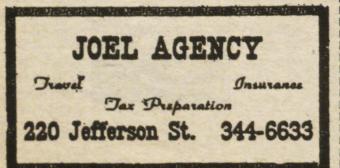
exemplo milhares de pessoas de Jersey City e Hoboken tem sido 'despejadas' na rua com os novos planos de desenvolvimento daquelas áreas.

Outra causa da falta de casas é o aumento de rendas. Nancy Zak da Coligação Para Proteger As Rendas disse, "Se as rendas continuam a subir assim a um alto ritmo dentro em pouco não haverá casas para as pessoas mais pobres pois estes não podem suportar tão elevadas rendas." Esta Coligação está a levar a efeito um abaixo assinado para impedir o aumento das rendas. Se forem conseguidas assinaturas suficientes uma nova lei que proteja as rendas será votada e beneficiará todos os residentes de Newark.

No ultimo ano o Estado de New Jersey tinha um saldo positivo de \$800 milhoess. O Metropolitan Ecumenical Ministry pedim que um quarto desse dinheiro fosse gasto na construção de casas. "1/4 dos \$800 milhões poderiam ter proporcionado cerca de 50,000 unidades habitacionais," disse um do membros. "Agora estamos a tentar saber quem tem esses \$800 milhões ou em que é que eles foram usados."

De acordo com os próprios funcionários do Estado pelo menos 1 milhão de famílias com baixos salários precisam de habitações mais decentes.

"É inacreditável que este país possa mandar naves para o espaço e não consiga construir casas para as pessoas viverem," disse ainda uma pessoa.





NEWARK, N.J. 07105

JACK LOURENCO

Angelo Pharmacy 492 Ferry St. 589-6530

O Ironbound Tem Amigos

Os residentes do Ironbound contam agora com a ajuda e apoio de grupos de cidadãos do North Bergen, Kearny, Lindhurst, Seacaucus, Bloomfield, e Jersey City. Todas essas pessoas estão lutando contra o incinerador do lixo destinado ao Ironbound.

Pessoas dessas áreas juntaram-se para formar um comité chamado Committee To Halt Construction of Garbage Incinerators in the Meadowlands. Foram anunciados planos, por oficiais do governo nos condados de Hudson e Bergen, para construir incineradores do lixo em Ridgefield e Kearny. O Ironbound e estas duas vilas estão situadas na área do Meadowlands, e os incineradores poderiam ser construidos com uma diferença de 5 milhas um do outro agravando assim o problema da poluição do ar. Além disso, já foram anunciados planos para incineradores em Passaic e Rahway. North Bergen, Lyndhurst e Jersey City tambem são lugares possiveis para incineradores.

"Já chega," disse Arnold Cohen do grupo do Ironbound. "Um incinerador já é mau que chegue, mas cinco nesta área altamente povoada é uma anedota."

Cada um dos incineradores propostos podem poluir o ar com dioxins, chumbo, cadmium e outros quimicos perigosos e causadores de cancer. Depois, nenhum dos oficiais do governo que apoiam os incineradores sabem o que fazer com as cinzas toxicas que eles criam.

Diz o Sr. Cohen, "Cada incinerador vai produzir centenas de toneladas de cinza contaminada com dioxin cada dia. Mas esses oficiais ficam parados com uma cara de estupidos quando se lhes pergunta o que é que eles vão fazer com as cinzas."

Todos os grupos juraram parar com a construção dos incineradores do lixo na área, e isso só será possivel se atendermos ao que diz o Sr. Cohen, "A unica maneira de vencermos sera se permanecermos unidos."

Marmoi Fish Market 517 Ferry St.

Americo D. Vieira, proprietor

.....

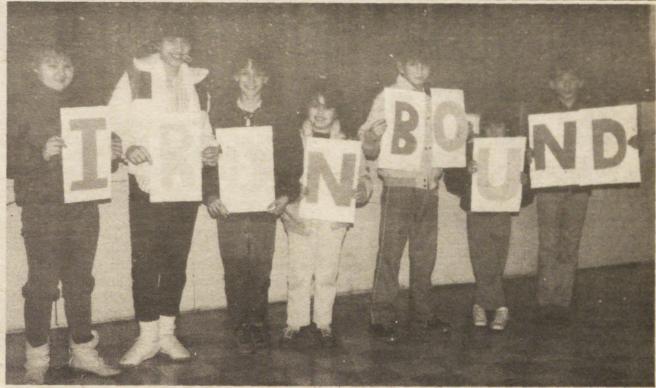
A Perez

Accounting Service

51 Fleming Ave. Newark, N.J. 07105

Golda's Tavern

133 Fleming Ave. Newark, N.J. 589-9705 Hall For Hire



A fotografia mostra os estudantes do escolha Ironbound Community, 432 Lafayette St. A Corporação da Comunidad do Ironbound tem Celebração no dia 22 de Fevreiro. ICC public o jornal Ironbound Voices e tem o centro de informação no 95 Fleming Ave.

Mais Evidência Dos Perigos De Incineradores De Lixo

Aqui estão algumas partes do discurso do Dr. Connett, um bioquímico que ensina na Universidade de St. Lawrence em Canton, Nova Iorque:

Vamos agora discutir a poluição do ar que os incineradores vão causar. Sem o mecanismo de colecção nos incineradores, um incinerador de 2000 toneladas por dia vai produzir até uma tonelada de ácido hidrálico por dia. Vai produzir 44 libras de metais tóxicos, como chumbo, por dia. Vai produzir dioxin todos os dias.

Nesta altura quando o nordeste está preocupado com a chuva ácida, nós estaremos a pôr mais gases ácidos no ambiente. No tempo quando depois de anos de esforço, o EPA está finalmente a tirar o chumbo de gasolina, por causa dos efeitos negativos à saúde das crianças, vamos ter um novo começo de poluição de chumbo no ar. Na altura em que comunidades como Times Beach e Ironbound estão desesperadamente tentando tirar o dioxin do chão, iriamos ter um novo começo de dioxin.

A química involvido e mesmo muito básica. Metais em igual metais fora. Estes são elementos básicos, e não podem ser destroídos. Portanto se poserem chumbo num incinerador, saírá da chaminé. O mesmo acontece com outros metais como cadmium e arsenico, etc. Se o incinerador for bom, estes metais pesados serão parte da cinza. Se o incinerador não for bom, estes metais serão deitados ao ar.

Por acaso, já houve casos de garrafos inteiras de mercurio serem atiradas ao lixo.

Scientistas agora já sabem que o envenenamento de chumbo afecta o comportamento de crianças. Pode causar dano permanente ao cerebro. Pode causar intranquilidade, e outros tipos de problemas de comportamento. Causa as crianças a chumbarem na escola.

Quanto ao dioxin, a industria tenta convencer as pessoas que a quantidade de dioxin saindo dos incineradores é minima, muito, muito pequena. O problema é que mesmo a mais minima quantidade de dioxin causa coisas muito feies em animais - causa cancro, defeitos em nascimentos, ou mesmo

Quanto tóxico e o dioxin para humanos? Temos de ignorar os estudos feitos pelos scientistas da industria. Muitas vezes, se o numeros mostram que as químicas fazem mal a alguem, eles não os mostram. O

mesmo é verdade dos estudos feitos pela Agencia de Protecção do Ambiente (conhecida por Agenica de Protecção Industrial). A industria e o governo estão dizendo que dioxin não é problema para humanos. Eles não querem que seja um problema. Eles não querem pagar aos veteranos do Viet Nam, que foram espos-tos ao "Agent Orange" durante a guerra, porque lhes custaria biliões. Estudos feitos na Alemanha indicam que os niveis de dioxin na nossa gordura e no leite de mães indicam que a tomado de dioxin já está muito acima do nível considerado "são". Dioxin afectará pessoas diferentes em maneiras diferentes. Ninguem estudou os efeitos crónicos de muito tempo de dioxin em crianças.

Há muitos enganos que a industria usa para tentar convencer pessoas de que os incineradores de lixos estão livres de perigo. Algumas vezes usam estudos velhos, os novos mostram o contrário. Outras vezes dão resultados falsos, por exemplo, tomando o numero mais baixo de químicas à saída do incinerador (valor de emissão), em vez do valor médio de químicas emitidas, e basiando as evaliações nisso.

Os estudos feitos pela industria dizem que o mais alto esteja a temperatura, o menos dioxin é produzido. O contrário foi mostrado por meio de exprimentação quando a temperatura subiu, o nivel de dioxin tambem.

Isto é o que a Academia de Sciencias de New York disse sobre o control de dioxin em Dezembro de 1984: "Na ausencia do entendimento de como dioxin é formado, a emissão de dioxin é dificil de predizer. Mudanças simples na tempertura, na mixtura do ar, e na administração de despejo, não alteram diretamente as emissões de dioxin duma maneira segura." Eu dizo se não podemos predizer o que passa não devemos estar a construir estes incineradores.

Podem ver que eu me emociono muito sobre os incineradores. Estou muito irritado sobre o assunto. Mas a minha ciencia é sólida, e estarei contente de debater-me com qualquer cientista da industria, e ademitir se estiver errado. Não tenho nenhum interesse nestes incineradores, a não ser que eu não posso com a ideia de fazer uma coisa tão irresponsável como construir estes incineradores de lixo em qualquer sitio.

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O Povo Protesta O Aumento de 18% no Preço da Energia

"Não deviamos pagar pelos erros dos outros," disse Vic De Luca. "Há quinze anos, o povo protestou contra a construção de centrais electricas nucleares, mas as companhias não quizeram. Saber dizendo que produziriam energia mais barata. Pelo contrário essas centrais custam tanto a construir e a operar que de seis em seis meses as companhias pedem aumentos sobre os preços de consumo. Fizeram um erro. Agora temos de pagar por êle."

Sr. De Luca, da Associação da Comunidade do Ironbound, foi uma das muitas pessoas revoltadas que assistiu a uma das audiências públicas em Newark para protestar o aumento de 18% pedido pela companhia do Public Service Electric & Gas (PSE&G). Está a pedir este aumento enorme ao mesmo tempo que o preço de oleo baixou para 50%. Portanto é evidente que o aumento se destina às centrais

nucleares da companhia.

A situação das centrais nucleares é semelhante aos incineradores de lixo propostos. Quando as centrais nucleares foram inicialmente propostas, falou-se muito do baixo costo de as manter e produzier energia. Porém ano após ano o custo da energia tem subido para pagar o erro da energia nuclear. "O incinerador de lixo será a mesma coisa," disse o Sr. De Luca. "Quando começaram indicaram um certo costo o qual foi até agora ultrapassado no valor de milhões de dollars."

PSE&G obteve um aumento de 11% em 1984 e um de 17% em 1985. Se conseguirem o aumento de 18% que pediram o total somará 46% em 3 anos (com uma descida de 50% no preço do óleo). O Sr. De Luca fez lembrar que os ordenados subiram de 3 a 7% sómente e que as pessoas que recebem do Social Security tiveram apenas um aumento do costo de vida de 3.1%.

Um estudo feito acerca das centrais nucleares averiguou que 75% das centrais em operação custam duas vezes mais do que a "estimativa" feita pelas companhias. Para algumas das centrais o custo final quadruplicou o custo original. Ainda mais as companhias foram subsidiadas pelo governo por meio de deduções nos impostos. As companhias receberam do governo mais de 40 biliões de dollars. Apesar das companhias afirmarem que a energia nuclear seria mais barata o seu preço subiu de 124% nos anos compreendidos entre 1981 e 1986.

Não há um método seguro de transportar ou eliminar os residuos nucleares pelo que a saúde pública está tambem em causa. As centrais nucleares só duram 30 a 40 anos e a sua demolição será muito dispendiosa (100 milhões de dollars pelo menos). Contudo o governo gosta dessas centrais, porque elas produzem o plutónio pasado pasa armas puelcares.

usado nas armas nucleares.

O Sr. De Luca pediu que o aumento de 18% requerido pela PSE&G lhes fosse negado bem como de futuro não fizessem os consumidores pagar pelos custos das centrais nucleares.

"Esperamos que eles tivessem ouvido o povo e aprendido com o este erro das centrais nucleares," disse êle. "Se eles construem o incinerador de lixo, teremos que o pagar por muitos anos com o nosso dinheiro e a nossa saúde."

O Quinto Serviço Em Memória Das 4 Freiras Mortas

Mais de 150 pessoas atenderam o serviço religioso na igreja da Nossa Senhora do Valley em Orange no dia 1 de Dezembro em memória das 4 religiosas assassinadas em El Salvador.

As 4 freiras foram mortas pelas tropas governamentais em 1980. O serviço é organizado todos os anos por um grupo interreligioso que trata de problemas relacionados com a America Central.

A irmã Lorretta Krueglar e a irmã Maryknoll falaram durante o serviço religioso. A irmã Lorretta era uma amiga pessoal de duas das freiras assassinadas. Ela trabalhou no Panamá durante 27 anos, e mais tarde na Nicaragua 3 anos. As 4 freiras faziam serviço no meio de gente pobre quando foram mortas. A irmã Krueglar fazia serviço identico na Nicaragua. Pela sua boca descreveu as suas experiencias:

experiencias:

"Na Nicaragua vi um governo satisfazendo as urgências do seu povo mais necessitado em primeiro lugar," disse a irmã Lorretta. "Para esse fim organizavam campanhas médicas para ajudar os pobres, campanhas para construir casas, campanhas para ensinarem as pessoas a ler tudo pago pelo governo. O povo trabalhava unido pelo bem de todos."

"Como o governo começou estes programas, a segurança dos ricos foi ameaçada. As suas riquezas eram baseadas na exploração dos outros. Começaram então uma campanha para destruir o governo Sandinista. Os 'contras' - que são básicamente os ex-guardas do ditador Somozafaziam circular mentiras entre o povo. Enviaram o seu dinheiro para fora do país. Raptaram jovens forçando-os a lutar por eles. Os contras estão a receber dinheiro dos E.U. para fazer cair o governo que é popular e foi eleito livremente."

"O Sr. Reagan diz que os contras lutam pela liberdade. Mas eles são na realidade terroristas. Os E.U. que financiam os contras, estão a suportar estes terroristas."

"O Sr. Reagan gosta de caracterizar o povo da Nicaragua como 'comunistas.' Mas o governo da Nicaragua intitula-se de 'Sandinista,' foram buscar o nome a Sandino, que lutou pela liberdade contra o ditador Somoza há anos."

"Se eu tivesse de dar um nome ao povo da Nicaragua seria o de 'Cristão' por que é o que eu tenho visto no amor fraterno do povo. O governo inclui padres e outros homens e mulheres que são cristãos. Teria de os chamar democráticos porque eles na realidade experimentam envolver o povo no governo constantemente e não só durante o periodo das eleições."

"Que quere o povo da Nicaragua? Querem o direito de ter uma casa, e um pedaço de terra ou um trabalho com que possam suportar as suas familias. Querem um alimentação adequada, medicamentos e médicos que possam tratar dêles quando precisam. Querem água potavel limpa, uma educação para os seus filhos e paz para poderem trabalhar e resolver os seus problemas. Eles querem as coisas que não podiam ter com o ditador Somoza, mas que podem ter com o governo Sandinista."

A irmã Lorretta pediu ao povo que reclamasse contra as acções do governo dos E.U. na Nicaragua. "Devemos interrogar os gastos militares deste governo. Devemos falar contra o envolvimento dos E.U. na Nicaragua."

Outro orador deste serviço foi o Sr. William Ford. O Sr. Ford vive em montclair, é o irmão da freira Ita Ford, uma das que foram assassinadas. O Sr. Ford falou acerca de centenas de milhares de refugiados dos paises de America

Central, especialmente a Guatemala e El

Salvador. O governo dos E.U. não teem permitido que estes refugiados cá fiquem, forçando-os a regressar aos seus países. Muitos deles voltam para serem mortos.

O Sr. Ford disse que pelas leis da emigração dos E.U. qualquer pessoa que peça entrada neste pais por razões de guerra ou políticas deve ser aceite. Disse que os E.U. estão a violar as suas próprias leis forçando os refugiados a regressarem.

Pessoal religioso homens e mulheres em Arizona que trouxeram refugiados para o pais oferecendo-lhes "santuario," ou seja um lugar seguro para viver estão presentemente em tribunal. O FBI mandou alguém para gravar o que se passou dentro da igreja para obter evidência para usar no julgamento.

"O governo é que devia ser julgado. Éles violam as suas próprias leis," disse o Sr.

Ford.

Uma Lixeira De Bioxido?

"O que estão a propor aqui esta noite é criarmos uma lixeira perigosa de bioxido (dioxin) aqui mesmo em Newark," disse Vic De Luca. "O DEP deveria forçar Diamond Shamrock a retirar todo o bioxido da nossa area."

O senhor De Luca falava numa audição publica feita pelo Departamento de Proteção al Ambiente (DEP) no dia 20 de Febereiro no salão de St. Aloysius.

Durante anos, Diamond Shamrock produzio bioxido na sua instalação fabril localizada no 80 da Lister Ave. Era aí que fabricavam pesticidas incluindo o Agente Laranja (Agent Orange) até que fecha em 1977.

Em Maio de 1983, oficiais do DEP encontraram altos graus de bioxido nas próximidades da fabrica e também nas ruas adjacentes. Bioxido até foi detetado na piscina de Hayes.

Agora, Diamond Shamrock, que é responsavél pôr o bioxido aqui, quer tambem enterra-lo aqui. A companhia prefére enterrar o bioxido do que remove-la pois é muito menos dispendiozo.

O doutor Peter Montague, um cientista de Princeton, disse que o plano do DEP "Não é uma solução." E acrescentou, "assim, limparião as mãos do caso mas o

problema ficaria cá."

Um dos adevogados representando o Comité Contra Despejos Toxicos do Ironbound, Michael Gordon, junto com alguns residentes da area, classificou a proposta como "totalmente incrivél." Ele sugerio que os oficiais de Diamond Shamrock "le vassem o bioxido com eles para Dallas, Texas" (onde a companhia tem agora a sua central).

Rena Kopystenski, portavóz nacional das Vitimas do Agente Laranja, um grupo que consiste primariamente de veteranos de guerra e dos seus familiares que foram expostos ao Agente Laranja durante a guerra do Vietname, disse que tem visto milhares de defeitos congénitos durante os passados poucos anos em familias expostas ao bioxido. Disse, "As nossas familias são provas daquile, que assusta as pessoas de Ironbound."

O senhor De Luca concluio, "Nenhum de nós causa o problema de bioxido, mas querem nos deixar 'sujos.' Diamond Shamrock é responsavel pelo bioxido. Eles bem o podiam limpar. O que estão propondo é fazer nós e a nossa área sofrer pelo erro de Diamond Shamrock."

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Servicio Especial por el Derecho a Vivienda

"Estamos aqui para dramatizar la necesidad por más vivienda para los pobres y trabajadores," dijo el Reverendo Eric Duff. El Rev. Duff hablaba en un servicio especial de Miércoles de Ceniza, llevado a cabo por los pasos que la Alcaldía Municipal de Newark esta tomanda por El Derecho a Vivienda.

"Tradicionalmente el Miércoles de Ceniza es un día de arrepentimiento," dijo el REv. Duff. "Arrepentirse no sólo significa decir lo siento. Significa corregir lo que esta mal, y esta mal que ésta sociedad provee vivienda hasta de más para los ricos y nada para los pobres."

Al servicio especial asistieron gente de Camden, Paterson, Elizabeth, Monmouth County, New Brunswick y Essex County, todos unidos. Las cenizas de un edificio quemado fueron distribuidas entre los

El Derecho a Vivienda tiene miembros alrededor del estado de New Jersey. El gurpo esta trabajando para construir vivienda que se pueda costear y darle la mayor prioridad en New Jersey.

En el servicio especial de Miercoles de Ceniza, el Rev. David Burgess, Director del Ministerio Ecumenico Metropolitano (MEM), habló acerca de planes para el desarrollo de 177 manzanas cuadradas en el Ward Central, el plan se llama "University Heights." El Rev. Burgess dijo que no hay nada en ese plan que garantize que la gente que actualmente viven ahí, se puedan quedar. El deshalojo forzado de gente pobre o trabajadora siempre ocurre en las areas que se disponen para desarrollo. Por ejemplo, miles de gente de basjos ingresos han sido desplazadas de Jersey city y Hoboken por los desarrollos que han tomado lugar ahí.

Otra de las causas de la escasez de vivienda son los altos costos de renta. Nancy Zak de la Coalición para Salvar el Control de la Renta dijo, "Si las rentas continuan subiendo, van a haber más gente sin hogares pues ellos no podran pagar la renta." La Coalición en estos momentos esta llevando a cabo una petición para parar los altos aumentos de renta. Al conseguir suficientes nombre,s un proyecto de ley más fuerte para controlar la renta será puesto en las casetas de votación para todos los residentes de Newark.

En el año pasado, el estado de New jersey tuvo un sobrante de \$800 millones

de dólares. El Ministerio Ecuménico Metropolitano pro-vivienda pidió que un cuarto de ese dinero fuese gastado en la construcción de viviendas al alcance de la gente pobre y los trabajadores. "Un cuarto de esos \$800 millones de dólares sobrantes del presupuesto del estado de New Jersey pudo haber proporcionado a la gente 50,000 unidades de vivienda," dijo uno de los miembros de ese grupo. "Ahora lo que estamos tratando de hacer es de saber a quién la quedaron esos \$800 millones y en qué los usaron."

De acuerdo a los propios oficiales estatales, por lo menos un millón de familias de bajos ingresos en New Jersey necesitan vivienda decente. "Es atroz el que este país puede enviar naves espaciales al espacio pero no puede construir vivienda para su gente," dijo uno de los presentes.



Los estudantes del escuela Ironbound Community en la Celebración de la Corporación de la Comunidad de Ironbound en el 22 de Febrero. La Corporación tiene muchas porgramas y el periódico Ironbound Voices.

Más Evidencia de los Peligros de los Incineradores de Basura

He aquí algunos mas puntos de Dr. Connett, un bioquímico que enseña en la Universidad St. larence en Canton, N.Y.:

La Polución de Aire

Discutiremos ahora, lo que causarán los incineradores de basura. Sin un aparato de recoger el humo, a 200 toneladas al día, el incinerador producirá una tonelada de ácido hydróclorico al día. Producira 44 lbs. de metales tóxicos, tales como plumo.

En este tiempo en el cual todo el Noreste de la nación se preocupa por la "lluvia acida", nosotros estaremos poniendo mas gases ácidos en el ambiente. En este tiempo, despues de muchos años de esfuerzo, el EPA está finalmente haciendo algo para eliminar el plomo de la gasolina, por los efectos negativos en la salud de los niños, vamos a tener un nuevo agente de contaminación en el aire. Y al tiempo cuando las comunidades de Times Beach y el Ironbound están tratando desesperadamente de sacar el dioxin del terreno, vamos a tener un nuevo agente de dioxin.

La química envuelta es básica. Metales que entran equivalen a metales que salen. Estos son elementos básicos y no pueden ser destruidos. Y si pones plomo en el incinerador, saldrá plomo en el humo, lo mismo pasa con el cadmium y arsénico. Si tienes un buen incinerador estos metales serán parte de la ceniza, pero si el incinerador el malo, estos metales seran hechados al aire. Incidentalmente ya se han registrado casos de botellas de mercurio que han sido tiradas a la basura.

Ahora los científicos ya saben que el envenenamiento con plomo afecta el comportamiento en los niños, causa hyperactividad y otros tipos de problemas de comportamiento, y daños al cerebro. Hace que los niños fallen en la escuela.

Dioxin

La industria trata de convencer a la gente que la cantidad de dioxin que sale del incinerador es insignificante. El problema es que aún cantidades bien pequeñitas de dioxin hacen cosas bien feas en los animales, como cancer, defectos congenitos y aún los mata.

Cuan tóxico es el dioxin en los humanos? Tenemos que ignorar muchos de los estudios hechos por los científicos que trabajan para la industria. Muchos veces si los tablas demuestran que los quimicos son dañinos, ellos no los publican. Lo mismo es cierto con los estudios hechos por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental (mejor conocida como la Agencia de Protección Industrial). La industria y el gobierno dicen que el dioxin no es problemático para los humanos. Ellos no quieren que sea un problema. Ellos no quieren pagar a los veteranos del Vietnam que fueron expuestos al Agente Naranja durante la guerra por que les costaria millones

Estudios hechos en Alemania demuestran que el nivel de dioxin que se ha encontrado en los tejidos de grasa, y la leche materna indican que nuestra diario consumo de dioxin está por arriba del nivel considerado "seguro". El dioxin afecta a las personas en diferente forma. Nadie ha estudiado los efectos del dioxin en los niños a largo plazo.

La industria usa muchos trucos para convencer al pueblo que los incineradores son seguros. A veces usan estudios viejos y los nuevos estudios demuestran lo contrario. A veces usan números erroneos, por ejemplo, toman la escala mas baja de químicos dada en el incinerador (nivel de emisiones) en ves de dar el nivel promedio y basan sus estimados en el nivel promedio.

La industria dice que mientras más alta la temperatura, menos dioxin es producido. Pero estudios han demostrado lo contrario - cuando se aumento la temperatura, tambien aumento el nivel de dioxin.

Esto fue lo que dijo la Academica de Ciencias de New York en Diciembre 1984, "Al no tener un claro entendimiento de la forma en que se produce el dioxin, el dificil predecir adecuadamente como las emisiones de dioxin son producidas. Simples cambios en la temperatura, el aire, etc., no alteran directamente las emisiones de dioxin en una forma predicible." Yo dijo que tú no puedes predecir lo que pasará no deben construir estos incineradores.

Pueden ver que me emociono con estos incineradores. Estoy bien enojado. Pero mi ciencia es sólida y estaré dispuesto a debatir a cualquier científico de la industria, y admitir que estoy en un error. No tengo ningun otro interes en los incineradores, otro que no sea la idea de hacer algo tan irresponsable como construir estos incineradores de basura en ningun sitio.

La Gente Protesta Aumento en la Calefacción

"Nosotros no debemos pagar por el error de otro," dijo Vic De Luca. "Quince años atrás, gente protestó en contra de la construcción de una planta nuclear, pero las compañias fueron y siguieron y construyeron de cualquier manera y dijeron que ellos producirian electricidad barata. En vez de eso las plantas costaron tanto dinero construir y operarlas que cada seis meses las compañias están pidiendo por grandes cantidades de aumento. Ellos cometieron el error. Ahora tú y yo tenemos que pagarlo."

El Sr. De Luca, del Ironbound Community Corporation, fué uno de los que fueron molestos a la reunión en Newark para protestar en contra del Public Service (PSE&G) idea del aumento de 18% que

quieren hacer.

PSE&G está pidiendo este tremendo aumento al mismo tiempo que el precio del aceite a disminuido 50%. Es muy claro que el aumento es para las plantas nucleares

de la compañia.

La situación con las plantas nucleares es similar al que propuso el incinerador de basura. Cuándo las plantas nucleares se iniciaron, algunos dijeron lo barato que le sale producir energia barata. Pero año tras año nuestros biles de combustible aumentan para pagar los errores de las plantas nucleares. "Con lo del incinerador de basura vá hacer lo mismo," dijo Sr. De Luca. "Ellos empiezan con que le va a costar cierta cantidad de dinero y después son millones de dolares más de lo que empezaron."

PSE&G aumentó un 11% en 1984 y un 17% en 1985. Si ellos logran el 18% que ellos quieren, quiere decir que han aumentado el 46% en tres años (durante el tiempo que el precio del aceite a bajado un 50%!)

El Sr. De Luca dijo que los aumentos solamente han alcanzado de 3 a 7%, y que la gente que estan en el Seguro Social solamente han recibido un 3.1% en el aumento del costo de vida. "Como la gente pueden pagar un 18% de aumento?" preguntó el Sr. De Luca.

Un reporte hecho cerca de las plantas nucleares encontraron que un 75% de las plantas ahora cuestas el doble más de lo que las compañias "estipularon." El costo final fué más de 4 veces que el precio original. En adición a eso las compañias tuvieron ayuda del gobierno de los que pagan taxes. Las compañías recibieron sobre \$40 billones de dolares de parte del gobierno. A pesar de la reclama que el poder nuclear pueda producir energia barata, el costo de energia de 1971 a 1986 ha aumentada 124%!

No hay una manera segura de transportar o desechar desperdicios de las plantas nucleares que la salud de la gente no corra peligro. Plantas de poder nuclear solamente duran de 30 a 40 años y en el proceso de desecharlas abajo también el costocicimo (\$100 millones por lo menos). El gobierno le gusta las plantas nucleares, aunque, las plantas produscan plutonium para el uso de armas nucleares.

El Sr. De Luca incita que el aumento de 18% sea negado, y que el hacer que los consumidores paguen por las plantas nucleares sea prevenido en el futuro.

"Vamos a esperar que ellos oigan la gente y aprendan por sus errores con las plantas nucleares," dijo el. "Si ellos construyen el incinerador de basura, nosotros vamos a estarlo pagando con nuestro dinero y nuestra salud."

Aniversario de las 4 Monjas Asisinadas en El Salvador

Mas de 150 personas asistieron a misa en la iglesia de Nuestra Señora del Valle en Orange, el primero de diciembre, en el aniversario de las 4 monjas asesinadas en El Salvador. Las 4 monjas - Hna. Ita Ford, Hna. Jean Donovan, Hna. Dorothy Kazel y Hna. Maura Clarke - fueron asesinados por tropas del gobierno en 1980. Los servicios religiosos son patrocinados anualmente por la New Jersey Interreligious Task Force on Central

La Hna. Loretta Krueglar, una monja Maryknoll, dió el sermon durante el servicio. La Hna. Loretta era amiga personal de 2 de las victimas. Ella trabajó en Panamá por 27 años, despues en Nicaragua por 3 años. Los 4 monjas asesinadas estaban trabajando con la gente pobre de El Salvador cuando fueron muertas. La Hna. Krueglar estuvo haciendo un trabajo similar en Nicaragua. En su discusión, ella describió sus experiencias:

"En Nicaragua vo encontré un gobierno que ponía como prioridad las necesidades de los mas pobres primero. Alli habian campañas de ayuda médica para los pobres, campañas de construcción de viviendas, y campañas de alfabetización para ayudar a la gente a leer, todo pagado y organizado por el gobierno. La gente estaba trabajando junta para beneficio de todos."

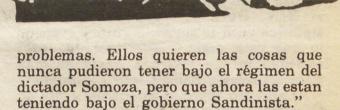
"Como el gobierno Sandinista había comenzado esos programas, la seguridad de los ricos estaba amenazada. Su riqueza estabo basada en la explotación de los otros. Ellos comenzaron una campaña para destruir al gobierno Sandinista. Los contras' - que son realmente los exguardias del dictador Somoza - propagan mentiras a la gente. Ellos se han llevado su dinero de Nicaragua. Ellos secuestran jovenes y los obligan a pelear a su lado. Los contras estan recibiendo dinero de los Estados Unidos para derrocar al gobierno Sandinista el cual goza de popularidad y fue libremente electo."

"El señor Reagan dice que los contras son los luchadores por la libertad. Pero realmente ellos son terroristas. Los Estados Unidos esta financiando las actividades terroristas de los contras.'

"El señor Reagan le gusta llamar 'comunistas' a la gente de Nicaragua. Pero el gobierno de Nicaragua se llaman Sandinistas. Ellos son llamados asi en honor a Sandino, quien peleó por la libertad, en contra de la dictadura Somoza hace yá muchos años."

"Si yo tuviera que calificar a la gente de Nicaragua, yo les llamaría a ellos cristianos, por que eso es lo que yo he visto en la hermandad con que viven en Nicaragua. Su gobierno está compuesto de sacerdotes, y demas personas cristianas. Yo tambien les llamaria democráticos, porque ellos están todo el tiempo haciendo participar a la gente en el gobierno del pais, y no solo en tiempo de elecciones."

"¿Que es lo que los Nicaraguenses desean? Ellos quieren el derecho a tener una casa y un pedacito de tierra o un trabajo para poder mantener a su família. Ellos quieren alimentación adecuada, medicina y cuidado medico para cuando lo necesiten. Ellos quieren agua limpia, potable y bebible, una buena educación para sus hijos, y paz para poder asi trabajar juntos y resolver sus propios



La Han. Lorretta pidió a la gente a que denuncie las acciones del gobierno Estadounidence en Nicaragua. Ella dijo: "Tenemos que preguntar que esta pasando con los gastos militares de nuestro gobierno. Tenemos que denunciar el envolvimiento

Estadounidence en Nicaragua."

Otro de los oradores durante el servicio memorial fué el Sr. Bill Ford, quien vive en Montclair y es el hermano de la Hna. Ita Ford, una de las monjas asesinadas. El Sr. Ford habló de los cientos de miles de refugiados de Centro America, especialmente de Guatemala y El Salvador. El gobierno de los Estados Unidos se rehusa a permitir a estos refugiados a permanecer agui dentro de los Estados Unidos y esta forzandolos a regresar a su pais de origen. Muchos de los que regresan son asesina-

El Sr. Ford dijo que bajo la ley de migración de los Estados Unidos, cualquiera que solicite entrada a este pais por razones de guerra a otras razones politicas, tiene que ser aceptado. El dijo que los Estados Unidos esta rompiendo sus propias leyes al forzar a estas refugiados centro Americanos a regresar a su pais de

Religiosos y religiosas en Arizona que han tomado refugiados Centroamericanos dentro de este pais y les han dado "santuario" o "refugio" que es un lugar seguro para vivir, estan en estos momentos siendo juzgados en corte. El FBI envió a alguien a grabar lo que esta pasando dentro de la iglesia para conseguir

evidencia y usarla en el juicio.

"El gobierno es el que debiera estar en juicio. Ellos estan rompiendo sus propias leyes," dijo el Sr. Ford. El solicitó a los presentes a que se unan a la nueva organización estatal N.J. Central America Network, para ayudar a los refugiados que se encuentran ya dentro de este pais. El pidio a los presentes que se pongan en contacto con sus oficiales de gobierno elegidos y que les digan que estan en contra de lo que los Estados Unidos esta haciendo.

El Sr. Ford dijo que los residentes de Nueva Jersey tienen la obligación de envolverse y parar lo que los Estados Unidos esta haciendo en Centro America. "Ellos estan usando nuestros impuestos (taxes). Debemos levantarnos y pararlo," dijo para concluir.





Inquilinos: Reporte Muestra Record De Votos del Consejo Municipal

"En tiempo de elecciones todos los candidatos pretenden apoyar al inquilino y al "control de rentas," dijo Frank Hutchins. "Es por esto que este reporte es de tanta importancia. Muestra verdaderamente el record votante de nuestros candidatos ya electos. Muestra quien voto por el inquilino y quién no."

El Sr. Hutchins hizo sus comentarios durante una reunión de la Coalición Para Salvar el Control de Alquileres, el 8 de febrero del presente. En esta reunión representantes de inquilinos discutieron el reporte y el cuál muestra lo

1. En 1980 y 1981 los Consejales Carrino, Grant, James, Martinez, Tucker, Harris, Bottone y Villani votaron en favor de aumentos en servicios utilitarios (por encima de los aumentos anuales automáticos). Muchas veces, esto resultó en un alze

total del 21% para muchos inquilinos.

2. En 1983, Los Consejales Carrino, Grant, Martinez, Tucker y Payne votaron para eliminar el control de alquilieres en edificios vacantes. Esta medida resultó en el desplazamiento de inumerables familias por la sencilla razón que muchos tenientes, a medida de poder tomar ventaja de la nueva "ley", optaron por rendir ordenes de deshaucio a muchos inquilinos y luego alzar los alquileres para nuevos inquilinos. Fueron tan altos los alquileres que los ya desplazados y residentes de Newark no podrían pagarlos.

3. Sin tomar en cuenta sus promesas hechas, en sus campañas políticas del 1982, los Consejales Carrino, Grant, Martinez, Tucker, Payne y Villani rindieron voto en la primavera del 1985, a efectos de eliminar parcialmente el control de alquileres. Esta medida dio poder a terratenientes para alzar alquileres en apartamentos en desahaucio. También eliminó edificios de cuatro familias del control de alquileres. Como consequencia, muchas familias resultaron desplazadas.

"¿Por qué están tan altos nuestros alquileres?", dijo un inquilino en la reunión. "Porque nuestros representantes electos votan en contra del inquilino. Ellos dicen apoyarnos, pero la realidad es que votan en contra nuestra. Tenemos que elegir políticos que verdaderamente apoyan al inquilino con su voto."

Mientras tanto la Coalición Para Salvar el Control de Alquileres continua su campaña, en favor del control de alquileres, en este año de elecciones. Dicha campaña consiste en la ciruclación de una petición que dará al inquilino la oportunidad de votar en las próximas elecciones municipales por una "ley" más razonable.

"No tenemos quién luche por nosotros. Tenemos que hacerlo por nosotros mismos y por nuestros hogares," dijo uno presente. "Esta petición es algo que podemos hacer para asi implementer una ley más rigorosa y favorable al inquilino."

Para más información relacionada a la petición y al contenido de este artículo por favor llame al 344-7210.



Rev. Eric Duff y otras personas en la demonstración de Derecho de Vivienda, para dramatizar la necesidad por más vivienda para los pobres y trabajadores.

¿Se Convertira el Ironbound en un Basurero para el Dioxin?

"Lo que usted esta proponiendo aqui esta noche es crear un basurero peligroso aqui mismo en Newark," dijo Vic De Luca. "El DEP debe de forzar a Diamond Shamrock a remover el dioxín de nuestro vecindario."

Sr. De Luca estaba hablando en una reunión publica del Departamento de Protección del Enviorimente (DEP) en Feb. 20 en el iglesía St. Aloysius.

Por años, Diamond Shamrock produce dioxin en su planta localizada en el 80 de Lister Ave. La planta produce pesticidas (incluyendo el Agente Anaranjado) hasta que cerro en el 1977.

En mayo del 1983, los oficiales del DEP encontraron niveles extremadamente altos de dioxin en el terreno cercano de la planta, y en las calles cercanas. Dioxin fue encontrado en la picina de Hayes tambien.

Ahora Diamond Shamrock, quien es responsable por poner el dioxin aqui en primer lugar, quiere enterarlo aqui. La compañia quiere hacerlo por que es mas barato que sacarlo.

Dr. Peter Montague, un scientifico de Princeton, dijo que el DEP planeaba "lo que no es una solución." El dijo, "Diamond Shamrock caminara y dejara el problema aqui." Michael Gordon, uno de los abogados representando el Comite del Ironbound en Contra Desperdicios Tóxicos y algunos representantes de la area, dijeron que el contrato era "totalmente increible." El sugerio que los oficiales de Diamond Shamrock "se lo llevaran para su casa en Dallas, Texas" (donde la compañia tiene sus estaciones principales).

Rena Kopystenski, representante nacional para las victimas del Agente Anaranjado, un grupo que consiste mayormente de veteranos del Vietnam y sus familias quienes fueron expuestas al Agente Anaranjado durante la guerra, dijo que ella ha visto miles de problemas fisicos al nacimiento en las familias que fueron expuestas al dioxin. "Nuestras familias son pruebas ardantes de las cosas que la gente del Ironbound tienen miedo," dijo ella.

"Ninguno de nosotros causamos el problema del dioxin," dijo Sr. De Luca, "pero ustedes nos quieren dejar aguantando la bolsa. Diamond Shamrock es el responsable por el dioxin. Ellos deben de limpiarlo. Lo que usted propone a nosotros y nuestro vecindario el sufrir el error de Diamond Shamrock."

Ironbound Tiene Amigos

Los residentes del Ironbound tienen ahora el soporte de los grupos de cuidadaños de North Bergen, Kearny, Lyndhurst, Secaucus, Bloomfield, y Jersey City. Personas de estos pueblos estan peleando encontra del incinerador de basura planeado para el Ironbound.

Personas de estas areas se han ajuntado para formar un 'Comite que atraze la construción del incinerador de basura en el Meadlowlands.' Planes de construir unos incineradores de basura en los condados de Hudson y Bergen fue anunciado por oficiales del govierno. Estos serian en Kearny y Ridgefield. El Ironbound al igual estos dos pueblos quedan en la area del Meadowlands, y los incineradores serian construidos 5 millas uno del otro y este haria la polución del aire muchisimo peor. En addición planes para construir incineradores en Passaic y Rahway tambien ha sido anunciados. North Bergen, Lyndhurst, y Jersey City tambien son posibles localizaciones para esta construción.

"Bastante!" dijo Arnold Cohen del grupo del Ironbound. "Un incinerador es suficiente problema. 5 en esta condensada populación, tiene que ser broma."

Cada uno de los incineradores propuesto contaminará el aire con dioxin, plomo, y otros quimicas venenosas que causan cancer y otras problemas de la salud. En addición ninguno de los oficiales del gobierno que estan a favor del incinerador saben que hacer con todas las cenizas tóxicas que ellos hacen. "Cada uno de los incineradores creará cientos de toneladas de dioxin contaminada diariamente," dijo Sr. Cohen. "Pero estos oficiales se sientan alli como estupidos cuando uno les pregunta que haran con esto."

Todos los grupos se han ajuntados para parar la construcción de cualquier incinerador de basura en esta area. "La unica manera que ganaremos es si estamos juntos," dijo Sr. Cohen.

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Ironbound Voices is a project of the Ironbound Information Center. We believe that all people are entitled to income, food, clothing, housing, education, and health care. We will print articles about groups taking steps to make this belief a reality. We will also publish information about your legal and social service rights. This issue was published with the help of:

John Barbosa Lucy Cadarette Bob Cartwright Arnold Cohen Rosa Conceição Pat Danielak Vic De Luca Madelyn Hoffman Marialena Vela Fatima Janeira Nellie Janeiro

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NEXT MEETING:

Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste

Tuesday

April 8

7:30 P.M.

Our fight to stop the garbage incinerator is not over. You can help. Come out to the next meeting. Call 589-4668 for the location of the meeting or if you need tranpsortation.

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